

NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 2, 1920.—Copyright, 1920, by The Sun-Herald Corporation.

# Personal News, Facts, Fancies and Brief Happenings Abroad as Told by the Cables

## FRENCH BAN ON IMPORTS A BLOW TO U.S. INDUSTRY

Table and Other Linen, Clothing, Among Prohibited Articles.

### MOTOR MAKERS SHUT OUT

Even Spare Parts and Accessories Are Denied Entry Under the New Regulations.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 1.—American exporters of table and other linen will be hard hit by the prohibition of importations which became effective this week. A formidable list of articles found in every house is included in the Government's decision, and the press protests vigorously against the measure, which undoubtedly will strengthen the commercial bonds of the United States with other nations to the disadvantage of the French even should the import be lifted.

Poodstuffs of luxury and some foreign leaguers will be allowed to enter France. All articles of clothing, whether silk, cotton or wool, will be prohibited entering, which is especially severe, as American clothing has been gaining supremacy over other foreign makes in recent years. It will be heavily hit, upon those young French dandies, too, upon emerging from the army, whose blue, count upon being outfitted in the English clothes which have been "grand chic" on the boulevards.

Their custom and that of Frenchmen at fashion generally and some visiting Americans will be lost to the many branches of English tailoring establishments so numerous about the boulevards and the Place de l'Opera, whose acquaintance American officers from second lieutenant to general, and many of the English tailors, who then sold the puffy corduroy riding breeches with their young men returned home bedecked had done a big business in civilian clothes, mostly of English, woollen, since the armistice. Burberry, Hill, "Rui Reckle" and many others will be hard hit.

### Must Bear Trademark.

Clothes, hats and even buttons heretofore must bear the trademark, "Made in France." Articles of luxury, which always have been considered essential to French style, as perfumes, fine brushes and artistic leather receive Government protection while the table cutlery, wood polishes and glassware prohibition will cause business great concern. American automobile manufacturers already were unable to meet French competition because of the former seventy per cent. tax, but the final blow is struck by the clause for total prohibition of automobile accessories and even aviation material.

The Paris newspapers are commenting that it is easy to understand the desire to protect the reputation of French goods by making impossible the importation of foreign goods, which cannot be understood why such articles as fountain pens and other rubber articles should be banned. Photographic materials, spectacles and all sorts of weapons and munitions as well as real estate, either raw or manufactured, at least prevents hanging by the old-fashioned method.

### Jewelry Trade Imperilled.

The death of the French jewelry trade is foreseen as the result of the Government's ban on the importation of jewelry and raw materials essential to the manufacture of French articles of luxury, according to Paul Tempier, president of the French jewelry association. Not only does the decision prevent the purchase of jewelry in France, but there is a danger of a serious reflection in other countries, as more than 80 per cent. of the precious stones imported here have been shipped to the United States from England and other non-producing countries.

Other branches of French trade are protesting so vigorously, as the Government has prohibited the importation of many articles a real effort to increase French production. This view has been reported in a statement issued by M. Tardieu, Minister of Commerce, who also points out the necessity of curbing the extravagant habits of that large class of French people who have made money easily during the war and now require spending.

"Even the decree," he says, "will find only articles barred which one can do without. Every citizen must understand it is his duty to resist superfluous expenditures of the individual. Therefore the decree should prove an energetic stimulant to our national industries, as nearly all articles may be produced by French soil or factories."

## FRANCE LOST 973,440 DURING WAR PERIOD

Prussia, on Other Hand, Decreased But 312,827.

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PARIS, May 1.—According to statistics furnished by the National Alliance for the Growth of the French Population, France, as compared with Prussia, has suffered very unfavorably during the war. From July, 1914, to July, 1918, the population of France (excluding the occupied areas) diminished by 973,440, while that of Prussia diminished only 312,827.

Before the war the population of France was 39,000,000 more than that of Prussia.

## Rumanian Rulers to Be Recrowned

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ROME, May 1.—According to reports received here, King Ferdinand and Queen Marie of Rumania, will shortly go through a "reconsecration" ceremony. Since their Majesties have acquired millions of new subjects as a result of additional territory allotted to Rumania by the peace conference, it is said that they will assume formally the rule over new peoples and lands by a repetition of the coronation ceremony.

This report gives additional interest to the interview Queen Marie gave recently in which she said: "Our pockets are empty now, because the national treasury is deposited in Russia, as well as the crown and jewels. It is an old tradition that a queen should wear a crown. I have had several very smart ones. It is uncomfortable to go abroad and feel shabby. I do not know if the Bolsheviks have sold my crowns."

## SOCIALIST DOCTRINE ATTACKED BY POPE

Calls on Clergy to Defend Italy Against Preachings of Violence to Labor.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

ROME, May 1.—The Pope, in a determined attack upon the Socialists, has recommended that the ministers of the Church defend Italy against the insane and destructive Socialist doctrine. This is the first time since the fall of the temporal power that the supreme head of the Church has expressed a decided opinion on Italian politico-social questions.

In an Epistle addressed to the Bishop of Bergamo the Holy Father accused the Socialists of using bitter language with the purpose of inciting the masses to the present social order. The event that inspired this epistle was a conflict that took place recently between Catholic and Socialist labor organizations in northern Italy. After regretting this incident the Pope praised the Bishop of Bergamo for the effective work done in organizing Catholic employment bureaus. Then he blamed the Socialists for preaching among the working classes that happiness can be achieved by the conquest of worldly goods, without regard to the means employed or to the spiritual things. "Let the faithful ones not be led astray by these vain dreams," admonishes the Holy Father. "Let them remain firm in their belief in Christianity and not be induced to perform acts of force and violence that can defend liberty and justice."

The epistle concludes as follows: "Against these people (the Socialists), who are the bitter enemies of the Catholic faith and of our social system, it is necessary that the ministers of the Church, and especially the parochial priests, work intelligently and energetically. Let not one among these ministers believe that this is a task foreign to their mission on earth, for in spite of the fact that the struggle seems to have an economic character, it involves in reality the question of saving souls from perdition."

## FRENCH WINES ARE CHEAPER IN LONDON

Prohibition Here Is Sending More to England.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 1.—The old adage that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good was never better exemplified than in the price of good French wines in England. American prohibition and the Bolshevik rule in Russia are responsible for British wine drinkers being able to purchase champagne ranging from sweet to medium dry at from 10 to 15 shillings a bottle in the United States and to Russia. They are now coming here. While English taste is not cultivated to these grades of French wines; they should, nevertheless, command a ready sale in this country. Vintage champagne of finer quality bring much higher prices and, according to wine merchants, are more likely to advance in price than low grade. They now average 30 shillings a bottle when bought by the dozen.

French wine merchants, however, are watching the exchange situation closely and are raising prices as the franc goes lower. To English buyers they are now to be had only in small parcels, separately purchased. There is no longer a scarcity of wines here, except in good Burgundy and Champagne, which can be bought freely by the dozen at 14 shillings a bottle, however, remain on the restaurant wine lists at 30 shillings.

## LONDON SHORT OF FLOWERS.

High Prices Prohibit Floral Decoration of Houses.

LONDON, May 1.—Adorning houses with cut fresh flowers in London has become quite prohibitive, for the price of flowers, like that of all other commodities or luxuries, have gone sky high. The hand-sown flowers of the Balgavia and Mayfair districts, which are traditionally renowned for their fresh flower decorations in spring, show this year a most denuded appearance.

Many women have grown flowers and plants in their drawing rooms to combat the flowers high price, but their crops was not sufficient to give their homes the appearance of other years.

## LEAGUE SESSION POSTPONED FOR MEETING AT SPA

Brussels Financial Conference Waits Outcome of Parley With Germans.

### U. S. MERELY A LOOKER-ON

Several American Bankers Expected to Be Present in Private Capacity.

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LONDON, May 1.—The Brussels financial conference of the League of Nations is definitely put in the shade by the meeting of the Supreme Council at Spa. It is officially decided that the Brussels conference, which was expected to gather material for Spa, will be postponed until after the latter has been finished and then will carry on plans for economic and industrial reconstruction along the lines laid down by the Big Three after talking with the Germans at Spa.

Informal negotiations of a personal nature are still going on to prepare American representation at both meetings, official, if possible, representative of the most important commercial banking groups otherwise. The promoters of these efforts have met with discouragement so far as official representation is concerned.

As now outlined the allied plan will be first to discuss the financial situation at Spa, and then turn the financial situation of Europe over to the Brussels conference. The conference will take such steps as are possible to reestablish commercial credits upon the basis of the political arrangements made at Spa.

### Americans Expected at Spa.

While no reply has yet been definitely received to the League's invitations to the United States Chamber of Commerce to represent American interests at the Brussels congress, private assurances have been received here that representatives of the Chamber of Commerce are expected to be present, one or two of the most important American bankers. The latter are reported extremely anxious to be in Brussels, believing that there the basis will be laid for revising the economic clauses of the treaty in which the United States is directly involved. Official American representation at Spa in the person of John W. Davis, Ambassador to Great Britain, and Hugh Wallace, Ambassador to France, is reported here.

In view of Viscount Grey's health rendering impossible his presiding at Brussels, former Premier Asquith may be asked to do so. He has been the champion of the politicians seeking revision of the German economic clauses of the treaty and his selection might seriously complicate French relations, but it is pointed out that when it came to a show-down in the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith revealed that he differed little from the Government policy in regard to the treaty.

### To Modify German Treaty.

With Germany in high authority there and the conference held under the supposedly neutral aegis of the League of Nations, definite and specific recommendations are expected to be made as to modifications of the treaty's economic clauses. These, in the language of the San Remo, will be "amendments" to the treaty, but modifications in the League of Nations. The treaty is to be applied. They will be radical, well informed British bankers insisting that as soon as the German case is presented in this manner, and subjected to the scrutiny of international technical skill in banking, finance and economics the need of adjustments will be clear.

## NEW CRIME WAVE SWEEPING FRANCE

Murders Recall Those of Days Before War.

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PARIS, May 1.—France, and especially the Paris district, has come face to face with a recrudescence of crime similar to those which occurred periodically before the war, and which used to be attributed to the Parisian "apache." One day's news recently reported the following crimes: M. Desjardins, a prominent attorney, who was reported to have committed suicide on account of financial embarrassment, was found to have been the victim of robbers. A gardener near Lille, his daughter confining that her mother had strangled him one evening for coming home drunk and then the two of them, wife and daughter, saved him in two in order to make it easier to bury him. In the neighborhood of Blois the corpse of a man of about twenty-five, whose hair had been torn off by the roots, was found in a ditch.

## MARCONI EXPLAINS RADIO TO WORKMEN

Inventor Has Spanish Toilers as Guests on Yacht.

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ROME, May 1.—Senator Guglielmo Marconi, who is known for his amiable qualities almost as much as for his great invention, has just given another proof of his urbanity. Despatches from Seville, Spain, where he stopped with his yacht *Electra*, state that a large party of laborers approached the yacht and requested permission to see the wireless apparatus on board. In the absence of the owner the officer in charge refused to grant the permission.

Just as the men were leaving Marconi returned to the vessel and, having been informed of their desire, he invited them aboard and personally explained to them in all its details the working of the wireless.

## TREATY WILL BE MUCH MODIFIED, IS FRENCH FEAR

Begin to Realize Danger of Drastic Changes at Spa Conference.

### LLOYD GEORGE IS BLAMED

Whole Situation Revived That Caused Wilson to Threaten to Return Home.

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PARIS, May 1.—The French are beginning to realize that Lloyd George, in securing France's adherence to the plan for a conference with the Germans at Spa, accomplished much more than France gained in the San Remo pronouncement. Rejoicing in the French press is now giving way to a note of distrust and alarm lest France be compelled to submit to drastic treaty changes, particularly in the matter of indemnity.

This is brought up the whole question which was tied up with the Peace Conference just a year ago, resulting in President Wilson's summoning the transport George Washington and threatening to return home, with inspired articles already appearing in the press in support of the old stand he had taken against the Germans' capacity to pay being the basis of fixing the sum.

It has been made clear already that the French were not prepared to accept the British tentative figures, which are understood to have been around \$12,000,000,000, and it is declared by some officials that the least sum France should consent to is that originally suggested by the American delegates last March, which was placed at \$10,000,000,000.

In French circles it seems to be accepted that Lloyd George has been won by the Keynes arguments and intends to accept the Keynes figures of \$18,000,000,000 as the maximum. Recognizing now that Lloyd George has paved the way to revision of the economic clauses and that this was the real motive behind his San Remo policy, French opinion is insistent that M. Millerand should know Lloyd George's whole programme before going to Spa. In other words the French demand a virtual agreement in advance of discussion with Germany.

### Millerand May Go to London.

It was declared to-day that M. Millerand probably would go to London soon for a conference with Lloyd George. The office is under the impression that the report of German elation over "a Lloyd George victory" at San Remo and the German intention that this means revision of the treaty.

Some French newspapers warn the Government that the Germans, beginning with the financial clauses, intend to question the entire treaty, and that the Ministry of Public Works, which will prevent hotels in the larger towns and cities from charging excessive rates, but the biggest problem was to care for the thousands in the districts where there is no accommodation whatever and the Red Cross train plan promises success.

The French Government points out that it has information that a half million Americans already have been for passports and also thirty thousand Canadians, and France has only 12,000 hotels. Other French associations plan to defeat schemes to exploit the battlefields, one promising to divert the profits from its tours to the relief of the distress of needy veterans of the world war.

## PREDICT 10 HOUR TRIP BREST TO NEW YORK

French Believe Flight Possible After Roge's Exploit.

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PARIS, May 1.—From Brest to New York in ten hours! This is the latest prophecy of French aviation experts following the recent exploit of Henri Roge, who covered the 380 miles from Paris to Lyons at the altitude of 6,500 yards at a speed of 150 miles an hour.

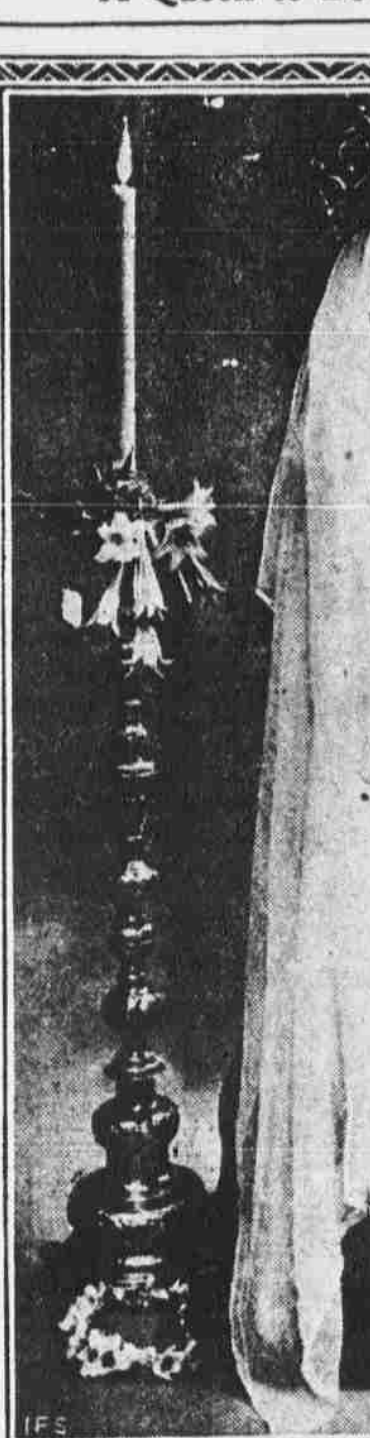
Roge is supported by a large section of French flyers in the belief that double this speed is easily attainable if flying at double the altitude with a chamber of compressed air enclosing the aviator. The progress, it is pointed out, would be merely a reversal of that employed on submarines and several French constructors already are planning experimental cabins with which to demonstrate Roge's thesis.

While the chamber would increase the weight of the machine, scientists here learned from the newspapers with intricate calculations proving that the scheme will eventually prove feasible for public use as saving in motor wastage of petrol and from the disquiet of the fortifications. It was stated that, thus more than making up for the difference in weight.

## HE COURTED IN THE DARK.

LONDON, May 1.—A lawsuit in one of the district courts has revealed how the acute housing shortage in London has made it very difficult for young couples to find suitable places for courting. The complaint in the court proceedings stated that he was assaulted by a young man for having fallen over him in the dark stairway of a tenement house. The assailant, it was learned, for want of a better place, was using the stairway to carry on his courtship, for his sweetheart was sitting next to him.

## A Queen to Be Crowned Again



Despatches state that as a result of accessions of peoples and territory King Ferdinand and Queen Marie will have a second coronation as rulers of Greater Rumania.

## 500,000 AMERICANS TO TOUR IN FRANCE

Hospital Trains to Accommodate Sightseers to Battlefields This Summer.

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PARIS, May 1.—Hospital trains still bearing their Red Cross emblems will be used to take the necessary precaution, but instead of wounded heroes they will be loaded with sightseers. The plan is part of the general scheme of the French office of national tourism, which intends to use ambulance trains to relieve the hotel congestion, each train being arranged with all the necessities for a week or ten day tour of the British, French and American battlefields.

The transport companies and hotel proprietors will urge the public not to visit the districts simultaneously, five districts being arranged for selection by visitors.

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## PARLBOROUGHS GET DECREE IN 8 MONTHS

Duchess, Formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, in London to Press Divorce.

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LONDON, May 1.—The Duchess of Marlborough, formerly Consuelo Vanderbilt, has returned to London to arrange the final details of her divorce. When she gets her decree it is reported that she will return to New York and live with her parents.

Sir Charles Russell, her attorney, went to Paris to talk matters over with her. They returned to London yesterday. The Duchess intends to live quietly, paying a few social calls among her most intimate friends, as owing to the necessary legal delays she cannot get her divorce before Christmas or probably early next year.

The divorce lists in the courts is extremely heavy. Her petition was not on now until Trinity's law sitting after Whitsuntide. No preference is shown, however, exalted the rank of the contesting parties, and the Marlborough case will have to take its turn with the rest and may not even come up before July or August.

Then if a decree nisi is granted the Duchess will have to wait six months more before it is made absolute. Sir Edward Carson has been briefed as one of the attorneys to appear in her behalf throughout the case at a record fee in divorce cases, rumored to amount to \$10,000. Despite the precaution of briefing Carson, who is now one of the greatest English jurists, the Duke of Marlborough is not expected to defend the suit.

Both were in France during the better part of the fourteen days that the courts allowed him to return to her, he on the Riviera and she near Paris, they did not meet each other. Now that the Duke's demand has been ignored by the Duchess the Duchess is free to proceed with her action.

## PARIS TO CONSTRUCT HOMES FOR WORKERS

\$340,000,000 to Be Spent to Solve Housing Problem.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 1.—The municipality of Paris has taken in hand the housing problem here and proposes to spend 1,700,000,000 francs (nominally about \$340,000,000) to solve it. It contemplates building 1,476 new two room workmen's apartments at once, with 950 more to be erected later. They will be built in the heart of Paris and near the fortifications. It was stated that probably many half finished houses being requisitioned by the municipality and turned over to workmen's families.

The shortage of housing facilities in Paris has raised a cry from many quarters, and to meet the situation many miniature "skyscrapers" have been built for the names after the war. The complaint in the court proceedings stated that he was assaulted by a young man for having fallen over him in the dark stairway of a tenement house.

The assailant, it was learned, for want of a better place, was using the stairway to carry on his courtship, for his sweetheart was sitting next to him.

## WHOLE WORLD TO GET BELGIAN TIME SIGNALS

Boon to Railroads and Steamships Is Expected From Brussels Radio.

### WILL PREVENT ACCIDENTS

Allied Countries Indorse Plan, Whose Expenses May Be Distributed.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 1.—Wireless telegraphy may yet prove to be the means of preventing many railway and sea catastrophes. To this end in fact an International Time Bureau is being formed in Brussels, which intends to develop methods of transmitting throughout the world time signals of the greatest precision.

The bureau is in charge of M. Bigourdin, member of the French Academy of Sciences, who for many years has been attached to the Paris Observatory. Discussing the aims of this new organization M. Bigourdin has called attention to the fact that all through the war the Eiffel Tower sent daily signals that were picked up in the most remote quarters of the globe.

"It is most essential that navigators know at every instant the precise time," says M. Bigourdin. "Extensive experiments have been carried out in the last year and we have reason to believe that the efforts will lead to unexpected discoveries concerning the variations in actual longitude similar to those known to exist with respect to latitude. With precise knowledge of the time, the sun's location and the consequent geographical position ships will more easily avoid dangerous areas."

M. Bigourdin is confident that many sea accidents have been due to the impossibility of ships picking up accurate time signals. He points out also the necessity for the most reliable records for despatching trains in all countries. Further experiments will be conducted with intermittent Heitran waves approximately 2,000 meters long to replace those of shorter length now used.

M. Bigourdin, whose investigations are receiving support in all allied countries, hopes to create a system whereby the expenses will be shared among all nations, for it is obvious that once the signals begin to work there is nothing to prevent any mariner from taking advantage of an organization in which French scientists are doing an important part in putting into operation.

## FRENCH OPPOSE ART EXPORT TAX

Dealers Fear Loss of American Trade.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 1.—M. Jonas, president of the syndicate of dealers in articles of luxury, has issued a strong protest, speaking for the dealers' agents, but not for the Chamber of Deputies to impose a tax of fifty to a hundred per cent. upon exportations of works of art, sculptures, paintings and antiques from France.

Western American buyers, who are essentially Parisian, the maximum tax will apply to all shipments valued at more than 200,000 francs. The loss to French trade is estimated at millions of francs yearly.

## STILL PAY PENSIONS DATED FIRST EMPIRE

French May Cut Off Many Heroes' Descendants.

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PARIS, May 1.—The French Government is looking into the pensions paid to the descendants of heroes of one or two centuries ago with a view of cutting down expenditures. The valor of a forefather of the D'Assas family, the Captain of the Auvergne regiment who bled his life on the eve of the battle of Klosterkamp in 1750 to prevent the surprise of the French army is still recognized and a pension paid to the descendants.

Seventy-eight pensions dating from the First Empire are being paid to this day to descendants of Austerlitz and Friedland heroes. More than 9,000 pensions are received by the victims of the Coup d'Etat of December 2, 1851, and seventy-three by the victims of the revolution of 1848, whether they were defenders of order or liberty or not. Two queens are listed among those who receive pensions, Ranavalona, Queen of Madagascar, and Pomare, Queen of Tahiti. A few months ago she died the last of the race of La Boissiere de Chambord, who received 6,000 "livres" yearly because his ancestor "had the honor of being killed by Dauphin." The pension to Montcalm's descendants also became extinct only recently.

Up to the present only the extinction of the line of descent saved the Government from continuing to pay pensions. The necessity of reducing expenditures may compel the present Government to revise or abolish entirely the pensions dating from old wars.

## GERMANS PLAN INTERNAL LOAN TO CUT DEBTS

Finance Minister Also Says Currency Held Abroad Has Reduced.

### SEES HOPE IN INDUSTRIES

Dr. Wirth Says Socialization Programme Will Not Ruin Financial Integrity.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, May 1.—The Government is planning a new internal loan after election in the hope of reducing the large floating debt, the Finance Minister, Dr. Wirth, informed the correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, and asserted further that some of the German currency held in foreign countries had appreciably reduced.

"Toward the end of March there were 56,000,000 marks in paper money in circulation. Over 43,000,000,000 of this was in national bank notes. It is exceedingly difficult to estimate what proportion of paper money is held outside Germany, but we figure it at about 10,000,000,000 marks. If this surmise is accurate it means that a great portion of foreign owned money has been returned, for the earlier estimate was 15,000,000,000.

"The improvement in German exchange has caused substantial change in conditions," Herr Wirth said. He denies that the financial integrity of Germany will be ruined by the socialization programme, saying: "Even in cases where the State establishes a monopoly, the State will endeavor to indemnify this policy, embraced in the first socialization statute, which in a way is the pattern for future legislation. It seems to me the word socialization is differently used in foreign countries from here. We are not indulging in a Socialist experiment, but building new industrial structures. These already exist in America. In private industry Germany hopes to keep the advantages of the new organization without being dominated and exploited by private trusts."

Herr Wirth evaded answering questions as to what local money was needed to rehabilitate industry and repair her exchange. "It all depends," he said, "upon what is the nature of the loans and upon what conditions they are granted. It also depends upon what use is made of them and what purpose lies behind control of the money market. These are problems which the economic council at Brussels will have to solve. The local money will be subjected to fluctuations until the exchange market of central European countries, especially Germany, is stabilized."

## ASSERTS LADY ASTOR ANNOYED BY CHATTER

Sir William Hicks Tells Why She Lost Corner Seat.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, May 1.—Lady Astor has lost her corner seat in the House of Commons, but more than that she has lost the support of her fellow members. The support of Sir William Joynton Hicks, the member who succeeded her.

"I expected to receive abuse regarding my action," he said, "but so far I have received no criticism, and no disparaging remarks. On the contrary my mail has been choked with letters of approval from complete strangers. Members who sat in seats adjoining Lady Astor during my absence all say how glad they are that she has been removed."

"They complained that it was impossible to give any serious attention to what was going on owing to the fact that Lady Astor, on other days I thought, chattered the whole day. I know T. P. O'Connor, who censured my action as unbecomingly, what he would have done in similar circumstances. Between you and me, he reproached me. Lady Astor has a charming and pretty woman but not a politician. Her only object in Parliament seems to be to give sympathetic dinner parties to friendly members. This was the most popular action I ever made in my life."

## FRANCE MAY TAX GAMES OF CHANCE

Officials Consider Means of Adding to Revenues.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, May 1.—The French Chamber of Deputies has just had an illuminating exposition of the effect on the national finances if games of chance, admittedly immoral, are taxed. The action is likely to have an early session will decide to put a heavy tax on all such games.

Whether it will encourage their extension by other means is another question, but both Jules Steeg, Minister of the Interior, and M. Marval, Minister of Finance, agreed that the State must have compensation for the leniency of its attitude. M. Steeg definitely declared that betting is immoral, but he foresaw difficulties in its suppression and thousands of wealthy visitors who will go to Monte Carlo to the detriment of the French economy.

The well known argument of the likelihood of clandestine gambling houses was advanced. M. Marval says that even if gambling is improper France cannot give up the revenue, but must get cannot give up the revenue, but must get more. He even proposes a tax on penny-in-the-slot machines, which it is computed bring daily profits of a quarter of a million francs to the operators without yielding anything to the Government's coffers.